House of Representatives.

Washington, Jan 12, 1848.

Callifornia and New Mexico.

Mr. Hilliand, of Alabams, gave notice that he would to-morrow, or on a subsequent say, ask leave to introduce a bill to authorize the people of the territory of the United States, which was acquired by the treaty of peace, limits, and settlemens with the Republic of Mexico, concluded February 2, 1848, known as Callfornia, to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States Also, a bill respecting the limits of the State of Texas over that portion of the territory of the United States which was acquired by the late treaty, and which is known as New Mexico.

Allegation of Fraud-Mileage—The article of the Mileage, from the Committee on Mileage, asked leave to make a report.

Mr. Belcher, from the committee of sineage, are to make a report.

The Spraker said that it would be received, if there as no objection.
On motion of Mr. Belcher, the report was ordered

leave to make a report.

The Spring asid that it would be received, if there was no objection.

On motion of Mr. Bellehers, the report was ordered to be printed

it will be recollected that some time since the article in the New York Tribune, in relation to "excess of miteage" of members, was referred to the Committee on Mileage, to inquire whether it does not amount in substance to an allegation of fraud against most of the members of the liques, and it, in their opinion, it does amount to an allegation of fraud, they inquire whether the allegation is true or faise.

The following is gleamed from a hasty turning over of the report:—

Some osses of seeming inequality may perhaps be found in the mileage of the members of the laws at it, and not from the action of the committee. They were compelled to make the estimate according to the usual road, and not by the nearest road. The law has determined it in this manner, and it is not in the power of the committee to change it. The committee are of opinion that the publication in the Tribune does amount in substance to an allegation of fraud against the members of the House. In giving this opinion, they do not, however, which to be understood as saying that it was the design of the writer of the article, whoever he may be, to charge fraud against the members of an account of their mileage. Of his motives they know nothing. They may speak of the impression made on the mind by the article itself; and from that article statements are being made by other, which clearly indicate the common or ordinary construction to be put upon it. In point of fact there is no "excess" or "extra mileage" allowed, for the law positively autherizes pay for the distance by the most usual road, and that is presidely the allowance when the president is not account to the pay which they have arrived at their conclusions in regard to its true character before given; for if its design be to represent that which is called in the article, or unnecessarily consume time by exhibiting its numerans ar

The SPEARER—The gentleman from Ohio has the floor.

Mr. Sawver raid that the man was hired for a full valid consideration. He believed that the claim ought not to be allowed; it is wrong in principle, and therefore he would vote against it.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, wished to state his reasons for his vote heretofore given on this case; and while he was proceeding to do so,

Mr. Hudson rose to a point of order.

The SPEARER—State it.

Mr. Hudson—It was, that the gentleman from Ohio has no right to give way to another gentleman to make a speech.

has no right to give way to another gentleman from Onio
a speech.

The Spraker—If the gentleman from Onio (Mr.
Sawyer) chooses to give way for an explanation he can
do o; it he gives way for a peech he loses the floor
Mr. Sawyers—What evidence is, there that the gentleman irom Michigan is going to make a speech?
The Spraker—He may contine himself to giving his
reasons for his vote.
Mr. Stuart—I shall confine myself to the rule; I
don't wish to be out of order.
The Spraker—The question is only whether or not
the gentleman from Ohio loses the floor? The gentleman irom Michigan can proceed, with that understanding.

ing.

Sawier (resuming)—I believe that the negro man, Lewis, was employed at the rate of \$25 a month, if he was kept in service a year, the owner was amply remunerated for his services. It is true, that at Dade's massacre he was captured, with another person, and taken prisoner by the enemy, and afterwards sent West, by cader of Gen. Jesup.

Mr. Canell—As a representative of Florida, I wish to state a point.

to state a point.

The SPEARER—The Chair must state to the gentleman from Florida that there is a point of order which is insisted upon by a gentleman on the left.

Mr Carell—I will confine myself to the rules I apprehend that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Sawyer) meapprehends the facts involved in the case. It is stated in evidence that the man Lewis was taken into persession by an officer of the United States and—Mr. Giddings—I rise to a point of order.

The Spearer—The gentleman from Ohio is at present in order.

in order.

Mr. Cabrell—The negro having come properly into the poesession of an officer of the United States, without the authority of the owner, he was placed beyond the reach of the owner. The gentleman from Ohio makes the point, that when a contract is made between a citizen and the United States, he is made subject to all contingencies. For instance, the death of the negro. If the negro had been hired, and his life been taken there would have all contingencies. For instance, the death of the negro. If the negro had been hired, and his life been taken, there would have been no claim on the part of Facheco. But this is not the case. The negro came into the possession of an officer of the government, who sent him west with the Seminoles.

Mr. NICOLL—Under what circumstances did he come into the possession of the officer? Voluntarily or not? That is the material point.

Mr. Burr — As a question arises—
Mr. STRWART—I call both gentlemen to order.

The SPRAKER—The Chair can't hear what the gentlemen says. The House will come to order.

Mr. STRWART—(speaking louder.) I call the gentlemen to order.

Mr. Stewart—(speaking louder.) I call the gentleman to order.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Florida is in order. The only question is, does the gentleman from Obio yield the floor?

Mr. Carbell—I say the principle is clear.

The Speaker again rapped to order.

Mr. Sawyer—(who was still standing.) I don't give way for a speech.

Mr. Carbell—The negro having come into the possession of an officer of the government, it was the duty of the government to see the negro returned to his master. If he had been lost or killed, that would have accounted for his not being restored

The Speaker—The Chair is of the opinion that the gentleman has gone far enough.

The SPEAKER—The Chair is of the opinion that the gentleman has gone far enough.

Mr. Sawken—I see that a good many want the floor.

My opinion is, that this matter is perfectly understood, had it not been for some things said by my colleague, (Mr. Giddings.) I would not have taken the floor. I do not sgree with my colleague that there is not property in slaves. The question is one that does not authorize our interference. In order that we may get to matters of more importance, I move the previous question.

Mr. Hudson—I ask the gentleman whether he will not withdraw the motion? I will detain the House only a few moments.

Mr. Sawken—I am willing to do anything to get to buriness, but I cannot do that.

The Speaker—Does the gentleman from Ohio withdraw?

The SPEARE Bose the general relations and draw?

Mr. Sawyer-No, sir.

Mr. Bura-As this is an important question, I move a call of the House

The CLERK called the roll, and one hundred and minety, eight members answered to their names. Excuses were heard in behalf of the absentees; and then Mr. Turker gave his views on the subject before the House, and to justify the vote which he would give. He denied that the constitution recognized property

in slaves.

Mr. Pal-prev also denied this.

Mr. Chineman seled him to point to the provision in the constitution which makes a steam engine, a spinning jinney, or a mule, property. If he would point out the clause, Mr. Clingman would be obliged to him.

Integ linney, or a mule, property. If he would point out the clause, Mr. Clingman would be obliged to him.

Mr. Palpary remarked, that property being a subject of commerce everywhere, if the gentleman be correct, it follows that a man might set up a slave market in New York or Boston. The gentleman knew as well as he did that the constitution does not recognize property in amule or spinning-jenny.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked ceveral other questions, one of which was, whether in Massachusetts, property is not recognized in a man's wife or child, and whether he cannot enter suit for damage.

Mr. Palpary replied that no doubt there was a sort of property in the labor of the child, but not in the child. But a man cannot buy another man's child, he can be compensated for the loss of labor of his child.

Mr. CLINGMAN said that it is a case of a degree of property, which recognizes property in the child until he is twenty one years of age.

Mr. Palpary remarked that the fact is well known. A man can hire his child, but he has no right to sell him. The constitution does not call slaves property, snywhere, and the decisions of the courts are uniform on the subject.

on the subject.
Mr. HILLIAND interrogated the gentleman, who re-

plied.

Mr. Carrier would suppose that, in place of a negro,
a borse had been hired by the Government, and that
its agent had been authorized to make a contract; that
the agent had even in violation of law, carried the
horse beyond the jurisdiction of the country, against
the knowledge or wishes of its owner, he would ask
whether it would not be incumbent on the Governmade by him was laid on the table. The SPRAIRE—The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Cebb) feathe floor.
Mr. Tooms- He took his seat.

mest to restore the property, or make compensation for it?

Mr. Palser said that General Jesup was not the proper functionary to judge whether the sending of the negro away was for the public good.

Mr. Carritt did not pretend to say whether the government or General Jesup had the proper authority; but when the government comes ilegally into the possession of property, it is its duty to say that it was against law.

Mr. Palsers said that the executors of Pacheco should look for a remedy in the courts. Their remedy is against General Jesup; he sent off the negro. If Jesup theuld have anything to pay, let him come before Congress, and say that he had acted illegally, and had been made to pay a thousand dollers; that he meant well, but that the court was of the opinion that he did wrong, and ask Congress to indemnify him for the loss. Congress would, no doubt, make indemnity. General Jesup, and not the government, is responsible for the loss of the negro.

Mr. Mosse contended that property in slaves was recognized by the constitution, and referred to the fact that the haughty government of Great Britain had delivered up the slaves who had been carried into Nassau, under stress of weather. Mr. Van Buren, the great leader of the free soil party, expostulated with Lord Palmerston on the subject.

Mr. Collamn obtained the floor, and was about to speak, when a new turn was given to the proceedings.

AMR. Frizer rose to a privilege question, or a question of privilege, and remarked that, before the select committee, appointed on the 11th of August last, a witness had refused to answer questions.

[On the 9th of August last, Mr. Clingman, in debate, made certain charges against Mr. Medill, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in relation to his official conduct; and on the 11th of that month, at the instance of Dr. Fries, a select committee was appointed to investigate the matter, with power to send for persons and papers.]

papers.]
Several gentlemen inquired what Mr. Fries had said.
The Spraker repeated, that a witness had refused to answer questions.
Mr. Fries said he had a resolution, which he wished to offer, that the Sergeant at Arms might confine the

witners.

The Steaker remarked that the name of the person must be inserted in the resolution.

Mr Fries—It is the resolution.

Mr Fries—It is the Trylor.

I'We can't hear the name of the person must be inserted in the resolution would be a seen to the course read it.—That the resolution would hear the resolution would be seen to the course read it.—That the Seargean-ta-Arms confine David Taylor, unless he shall answer such proper questions before the committee as they shall ask him. H. Haralson said he should like to prove some of the facts on which the House were to act. It was a matter of no small concern to order a citizen of the United States to be imprisoned. He wanted to know something of what had occurred before he gave his vote. He did not like the phraceology of the resolution. A question may have been asked which the committee thought proper, but which was improper. What are the facts on which the application is based?

Mr. Toowns remarked that, as to putting a man in jail, he would not do it in violation of the constitution. He must be brought before the House, and then let him show, if he can, why he should not be confined for contempt of the honor of this House. The party has a right to be heard.

Mr. Dura would state the facts of the case, and the House could then take what action they might think proper. A sub-committee was appointed by the select committee, in the case of Medill, to take the testimony of witnesses; this man refusing to answer questions they informed all the committee of the fact. The question appeared to be a relevant one, and the question was argued at some length; but the witness said that he would not only not answer that question, but any other question.

Mr. Woodwand said that it struck him that the committee it accurate to this particular matter. They are authorized to send for persons and papers, and if the committee it accurate to this particular matter. The committee is a court. In any court of justice, when a motion is made to comit the theory of the committee in the

memoer of the Committee, that he did not desire to be basty; and, if the House were not prepared to act now, he was willing to postpone the consideration of the mbject.
Mr. J. R. Ingensoll moved a postponement until

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL moved a postponement until to-morrow.

Mr. Cosn, of Georgia, did not believe that the committee had power to exercise the high privilege of the House, to imprison a witness who refuses to answer. The statements which had been made are not sufficient to justify imprisonment and punishment, but a refusal peremptorily to answer a question, would justify such a course. He proposed an amendment to the resolution—it having been represented that David Taylor, summoned as a witness, has refused to answer an interrogatory, recolved, that the said Taylor be arrested by the Sergeant at arms, to answer for a contempt of this House. After the person is brought here, it can be seen whether the case requires the further action of the House. House.
The Spraker again endeavored to suppress the con-

The SPEAKER again endeavored to suppress the confusion.

Mr. CAPELL called attention to the action of a former session, in the case of Reuben M. Whitney, and asked that it be read by the Clerk.

The CLERK read it, to the effect—As Reuben M. Whitney has refused to give evidence before the committee, therefore revolved, that the Speaker issue his warrant, directing the Sergeant-at-arms to take into custody the person of Reuben M. Whitney, to answer for contempt, and that he be allowed counsel, if he desire it.

Mr. Conn said that this resolution contemplated precisely what his did.

Mr. Themrnon, of Mississippi, pointed out a difference in the two cases. The witness, Taylor, had been examined in part, and now says that he will not answer any more questions.

Mr. Conn did not see what else the committee could do, if the investigation rests on the evidence before the committee. If there could be a more summary process than his, he would submit.

Mr. Theoreon-Reuben M. Whitney was subporned merely; in this case the witness was examined.

Mr. Conn wished to offer the resolution which was adopted in the case of Whitney, with the necessary alteration.

The Spraker said that the first question was on the motion to postpone the further consideration of the case until to-morrow.

The vote was taken, and the question decided in the negative—ayes 60, noes 98. re it. Mr. Cons said that this resolution contemplated pre

The vote was taken, and the question decided in the negative—ayes 60, nose 98.

The amendment of Mr. Cobb was read, when Mr Pollick said—The witness did not refuse to answer any particular question, but refused to answer any more questions.

Mr. Durn—The majority of the committee determined it to be a proper question. He refused to answer any question.

Mr. Pollick was clearly of the opinion that the deligration of the witness net to answer any question.

Sir. Pollock was clearly of the opinion that the de-ciaration of the witness net to answer any question, is not an offence. In order to constitute an offence, a question must be asked, and the witners must refuse to answer it. Mr. Pollock might declare that be would commit murder, but it is not murder until the act is cemmitted. It is not a contempt, until a question is asked and he refuses to answer.

commit murder, but it is not murder until the act is seemmitted. It is not a contempt, until a question is asked and he refuses to answer.

Mr. Thompson—I was one of the committee. After Taylor refused to answer the sub-committee, he was summoned before the whole of the committee. Mr. Evans, of Maryland—The committee did not meet to pursue the investigation, but to receive the report of the sub-committee.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland—The committee was charged to take down the testimony; and, if any question arose where there was a doubt, all the committee came together to decide the question. There was a question proposed to the witness, and he refused to answer. All the committee were then tegether to pursue the investigation.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, said that they had no right to confer any such power. This case differs from that of Reuben M. Whitney.

The Spraker again requested gentlemen to take seats and come to order.

Mr. Dura stated reasons why the question before the House should be postponed until to morrow.

The vet by which the House refused to postpone till to morrow, was reconsidered, and the case will then again be taken up.

DERATE ON THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Corn, of Georgia—I move to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday adopted a resolution to end the detate on the Civil and Diplomatic Bill in one hour, and wish it to be entered, and ile over.

The Spraker recognized the gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. Collamer) as entitled to the floor. There were others analous to obtain it.

A motion was made to adjourn.

were others analous to obtain it. A motion was made to adjourn.

Mr. Toones—I move to lay the motion of my colregue (Mr. Cobb) on the table.

journal.

Mr. Vinton-It appears to me that I made such a metion, but it was not laid on the table, although the papers so represent However, I hope that the resolution will not be reconsidered.

The Sprance-The Chair considers that the motion

Hes over.

Mr. Stephens moved that the House adjourn; and at three o'clock the motion prevailed.

SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1849. SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 1849.

THE REFRACTORY WITNESS.

Yesterday, a resolution was offered by Mr. Fairs, with a view to compel David Walker, (a witness before the select committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Medill, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs) to testify, he having refused to "answer any more questions." The subject was faid over until today. This merning,

Mr Fairs withdrew the resolution; the said David Taylor, it being understood, having consented to testify.

testity.

Mr. Gogon mede an ineffectual effort to have t bill for the reduction of postage taken up, in order have smeadments to it printed.

THE PACHECO CASE.—THE CLAIM FOR A NEGRO.—THE UNION OF THE STATES.

The SPEAKER announced the business in order to be the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of the representatives of Antenio Pacheco, (claiming a thousand dollars for a negro slave, rent west by Gen. Jesup, with the Seminolee, at the occidusion of the Florida war,) was rejected.

Mr. Collamer was entitled to the floor, but he gave way to

checo, (claiming a thousand dollars for a negro slave, sent west by Gen. Jesup, with the Seminoles, at the conclusion of the Fiorida war, was rejected.

Mr. Collaber was entitled to the floor, but he gave way to

Mr. Holmes. of South Carolina., who sail—As to the merits of this question i have nothing to say—

["Louder." "louder"] I repeat, as to the merits of this case I have nothing to say, after it has been so ably argued by my friend from South Carolina. (Mr. Burt) and argued on this side. But, sir, I cannot, as a Southern man—I cannot, as a Southern man, suffer a doctrine, advanced from day to day, and by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Paifrey) distinguished for intelligence, learning, and scumen to remain unrefuted. And I take issue on the law, and on the law alone. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Giddings) asserted that the constitution recognised no property in slaves. I really do not think that the gentleman believed that himself; but when I haud a gentleman of artainments and disletion on this floor assert and give out to the country that the United States recognises on property in slaves. I feel it to be my duty to appeal to the candor of the gentleman to say, when I have done, to rise up and any that he was mitaken, and that there is a law which recognises elaves as property. And now for the object.

Mr. HOLMER—From the course the gentleman is taking, I doubt whether I shall have a chance to speak at all (Ha: ha: ha:)

The Straven—The House yesterday insisted on the point of order that no gentleman could give way for another to make a speech; but, by general consent, the gentleman from South Carolina may proceed.

Mr. HOLMES—No. Str. I will only occupy five minutes ("Let him have sive minutes;" "Go on;" "Go on;" My proposition is this! I suppose that the gentleman will grant that that is property which is a matter of sale. Will he grant that? If then, I show that the United States and reliable that the united States recognises property in slaves.

Mr. Holmes—Note the money in the treasury, and t

pay.

Mr. Burt—The gentleman says that parties in the House are anxious to make this question turn on the general proposition that slaves are property. I ask him if he has read the report of the Committee on Military Affair.

general proposition that slaves are property. I ask him if he has read the report of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Collamer—I have not read all of it.

Mr. Burt—If the gentleman had read the report, he would have seen that the majority make an apology for discussing that question, because the minority took that ground.

Mr. Collamer—I know that they do

Mr. Burt—The gentleman complains of extremes. I ask if any single proposition has been mooted in this House by Northern men, for which the gentleman has not voted?

Mr. Collamer—I can't answer.

Mr. Burt—How can you condemn their extremes when you go for their measures?

Mr. Collamer—While I may vote for measures of that kind, I have not voted to suppress any question of discussion or amendment.

Mr. Holmes, of Scuth Carolina—What is the gentleman's opinion of the legal recognition by the United States of slaves as property?

Mr. Collamer—For certain purposes it is so recognised. He had not made his remarks by way of complaint of any gentleman. He made other remarks,

nised. He had not made his remarks by way of com-plaint of any gentleman. He made other remarks, and was repeatedly interrupted.

Mr. Mrade, of Virginia, said that Southern mem-bers would never have been prepared to discuss the question, if it had not been brought here by Northern Mr. Gippings asked him to point out any warrant

men.

Mr. Giddings asked him to point out any warrant for slavery.

Mr. Mrade replied, that in every civilized and uncivilized nation, property in slaves was recognized He appealed, not to any municipal law, but to the common law, and the laws of nations, to show that property in slaves can be held. It had never been denied but in this country; not, however, by even a majority of the members of the House, but by the abolitionists, who are seeking to dissolve the confederacy. He asked northern men to stop the question, or the South cannot remain in bonds of union with them. If the question be discussed many more years, no master can sleep in his bed without a guard at his door. It is necessity which induces southern men to tell their northern brethren, that the discussion must stop with their own will and accord: not that the South will attempt to curtail the liberty of speech, but that they will require it as a condition of a further continuance in the Union—or they must leave them. Mr. Tooms, of Georgia called the gentleman to order. This was a private claim. He did not want the slavery question to be discussed at large.

Mr. Mr. Downs and didnot expect an interruption from his Southern colleague, especially when such latitude had been assumed by gentlemen from the North.

Mr. Tooms and that having called the gentleman from Vermont to order for irrelevancy, he thought it necessary to apply he rule to the gentleman from Vermont order.

Mr. Hererr—Was not the gentleman from Vermont

Mr. RHETT-Was not the gentleman from Vermont Permitted unanimously to go on?
The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Virginia will go

on.

Mr. Mrade-I don't think that I am travelling further from the record than the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Giddings) did the other day. I don't think that I am wrong. I was replying to the argument that there is no property in slaves.

The Speaker-The gentleman has a right to argue that

The SPERKER—The gentleman has a right to argue that.

Mr.MEADE said that if his remarks were distasteful to Northern and Southern gentlemen, he could not help it, and he then proceeded to argue that the government is bound for the value of the slave for whom compensation is claimed in the bill. There was slavery in this House. If gentlemen from the North would act independently of the little squad at home, about one tenth of the population, who hold the balance between themselves and their adversaries; if they would give the hand of friendship at the aitar of our common country, and put their feet on the reptiles, we should hear no more of these agitations. But reject the claim now under consideration, and no slaveholder can say that he derives protection from the constitution.

Mr. Dicker—When you bring here claims of this kind, you must expect them to be rejected.

Mr. Meany—Slaveholders are not, then, under the protection of the constitution? It is the same as eaying that the North will not step to the aid of the South, even to repel foreign aggression. If such a state of feeling exists at the North, how long can the confederacy exist? How long will it be desirable? He asked of what advantage the union only derived on the countern institutions had been attacked, and a resolution had passed this body, which seriously affected the rights of property.

Mr Van Dykk understood the gentleman as declaim—

of the rights of property.

Mr Van Dyke understood the gentleman as declaim BY VAN DYER Understood the genterman as declaiming against the action of northern men with reference to the South. He asked how it was that southern men voted to sustain the previous question without the privilege of amendment, or anything else.

Mr. Mann did not care about who voted for the previous question; he believed that he did himself.

Mr. Van Dyre—Yes, sir.

Mr. Van Dyne.—Yes, sir.
Mr. Mrane wished to know the extent of the danger, that he might interm his people? If commotion must cone, let it come while the slaves are under obedience, not a year hence—when there is a feeling of love between them and their masters—when there are not remises at home, but friends, as now. Some further remarks were made by the hon gentleman.

Mr. Hall, of New York, obtained the floor at twenty minutes past two o'clock, but gave way to Mr. Kaurman, who moved that the floure adjourn. The question was taken, and decided in the negative—yeas 24, nays 188
Bit Hall proceeded to argue that the owner of the The question was taken, and decided in the negative —yeas 24, nays 188

Air. Hall proceeded to argue that the owner of the slave hired him for a certain consideration; that he run the risk of lesing his property, and that the right of preperty was transferred to the captors, who had the right to take the negro man with them to the West of the Misslesippi. The gentleman from Virginia said that there was a degracing slavery in this illouse, on the part of the North, who dared not to vote in accordance with their own views.

Mr. Missless I said one-tenth part.

Mr. Hall—I have no feer of my constituents. The

party to which the gentleman alludes never voted for

notice]
Mr Tooms obtained the floor, and at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock the House adjourned.

Mr. MEADE-Is there any consideration which infuences you?

Mr. Hall said yes: he would be governed according to the strict terms of the law and justice; and he asked whether Southern gentlemen were not influenced in their conduct by their constituents. Southern gentlemen should not make such charges against Northern

Mr Tooms chiaised the floor, and at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock the House adjourned.

The Subterranean Lake on the Central Road Route — We some time since gave an account of the singular discovery of an underground take, on the line of the Central Road, west of Nile, about two miles. In crossing a low swale or marsh, it became necessary to make an embankment about twenty feet high, to correspond with the grade of the road, and the narrowest part of the marsh was chosen, being about 1,000 feet across, on either side of which was high level ground. After the embankment had been carried about forty feet on to this low ground, the earting radually gave way, and sunk down into what seemed to be a bottom-less pit. The sudden disappearance of the embankment was accompanied by tremendous convulsions of the ground for some distance around where the casualty occurred, by the upheaving of the ground, deep and large enough to bury a cart and horse in. From exploration and researches made, it appears that the piece of ground over which the grading was to be made had once been a lake, but was now covered by a soil of roots, muck, Act, to the thickness of from ten to twelve feet. The submerged lake is about two miles long, and is in some paris half a mile wide. At the place where this railroad track crosses, it is the narrowest. At one end of the lake is what appears to have been an island, as there are trees of large growth standing, while on nearly the entire circuit of the lake the ground or surface of ten feet has become so hardened that the best of grass is grown, and the spot has been regularly mowed these several years. We believe, in some parts of it, good potatoes have been grown. The depth of the lake is ascretained to be about eighty leet in the deepest part, and the water as clear and pure as that in the river at this city. After the sinking of the first grading, the work was pushed ahead with increased strength, and for eight months, eighty hands were employed continually, day and night, one set retiri THE SUBTERBANEAN LAKE ON THE CENTRAL ROAD

HAIRBREADHI ESCAPE.—At the Kingston coal pits on the Illinois river, just below Peoria, John Calvert, who is superintending at the pits, engaged some six or eight Germans, who had been in the army in New Mexico. These men, net knowing much about mining, nor being willing to obey orders, became so troublesome, that they were told that, unless they conducted themselves better they would be discharged. At this they became very turbulent—giving out that they had done pretty much as they de-d pleased in Mexico—that they would do so at the pits, and "take" the same into their own hands. Thereupon they were discharged; when they paraded about the diggings, and among other violent things, threatened the life of the superintendent. This was about ten days ago; at which time he met the malcontents, and a fray commenced. On his side were two men, who, however, disappeared shortly after the onset. The men had miners' picks, and Mr. C. a double-barreled gun. Thisgun he attempted to discharge, but burst the caps of both barrels. The battle was then waged with a clubbed fowling piece on his side, and picks on the other. The gun was very shortly dismantled of its wood-work; and its owner taken at a disadvantage, two men holding him down in a sitting position, while a third aimed a blow at his halless head with a pick. By some lucky accident the pick, which otherwise would have been sunk into the brains of Mr. C., glanced aside, but in its course serving with its point a portion of the hair near the top of his head, carried off with it a flowing wig, which supplied the want of a natural crop. The disappearance of so much hair, probably, gave the enemy an impression that Mr. C. had been scalped and kiled. At any rate, it produced a very decided effect. For, on seeing the phenomenon, every one of the fellows broke and run, as if twenty Calverts had been in full pursuit of them. Mr. C. recovered himself and his HAIRBREADTH ESCAPE.-At the Kingston coal the produced a very decided effect. For, on seeing the phenomenon, every one of the fellows broke and run, as if twenty Calverts had been in full pursuit of them. Mr. 6. recovered himself and his wig, and set himself about arresting his assailants, all of whom have been lodged in juil at Peoria, to answer the charge of assault with intent to kill.—

St. Louis Organ.

all of whom have been lodged in jail at Peoria, to answer the charge of assault with intent to kill.—

St. Louis Organ.

Navigation of the Shenandoah river, which the Board of Public Works ordered to be made, has just been completed by those persevering engineers. Messrs. Coyle and Douglass, under the superintendence of the able chief. C. B. Fisk A report will soon be made to the Board of Public Works. It is very gratifying to the friends of the improvement to learn that the river affords an abundant supply of water in the driest seasons, and that it is very susceptible of being improved by means of locks and dams and short canals. It appears that from actual statistical information recently collected, there are at least 20,000 barrels of flour manufactured annually along the river, the whole of which would find its way to the eastern markets through this channel, if the improvement was made; and the quantity would in a very short time increase to at least double the present amount. It has also been satisfactorily assertained that the mills on the river and its branches could grind more than double the quantity they now grind. There is not the least doubt but that in a very few years after the improvement is made, the present quantity of wheat raised would be quadrupled, as the farmers could then get plaster at \$6 and \$7, instead of having, as at present, to pay from \$12 to \$15 per ton. A correspondent of ours states that the river valley abounds in various kinds of mineral substances, especially these of manganese, copper, coal, and iron, but mere particularly the latter, which abounds in inexhaustible quantities, and of the best quality in the world. The article of lumber is also very abundant, and of a very superior quality, to which fact many of the Charlestown and Harper's levry capenters can testify. It has been ascertained that not less than fifteen millions of feet are annually saved in the river valley; besides, by no means an inconsiderable quantity is annually rafted down the river, in the log, durin

Political Intelligence.

Henry Hibbard, of Bath, has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Congress from the 4th district of New Hampshire. He was late President of the State.

It is understood in Washington that the free sollers in Ohlo have agreed to support a whig candidate for Senator, which will enable the two parties to elect whomsoever they shall unite upon. Mr. Ewing is spoken of.

spoken of.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States storeship Eric arrived at Gibraltar on the 18th of December, and was placed in quarantine. She would leave for Marseilles on the 19th.

Captain Voorhees, who is to take charge of the Savannah, as flag ship of the East India Squadron, arrived in Boston on Saturday. The Vermont has been taken out of the Dry Dock, at Boston, to make way for the Savannah

Law Intelligence.

Supreme Court of the United States, Jan. 12.—
No 25. R. Piliton's heirs, appellants, vs. J. Taylor's heirs—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Badger, for the appellants. No. 27. H. Smith, plaintiff in error, vs. William Hunter.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Schenck for the plaintiff in error.

THE CONQUEST OF CUBA.—The English papers will have it that the United States is about to inwill have it that the United States is about to invade Cuba. Among the intelligence from the West Indies in the London Times of Dec. 29th,

west lidies in the London Times of Dec. 20th, is the following paragraph:—
At Havana the authorities were taking precautions sgainst any attempts being made by the Americans to gain possession of the island, as the opinion that some such attempt would speedily be made was fast gaining ground there.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, January 13—6 P. M.

This being the last day of the week, and sufficient time not having been allowed to digest the last foreign news, trade generally was duil, and transactions in nearly all kinds of produce very landed. Flour remained about the same, with a moderate domaind for home use. There was exarcely any wheat offering, and no sales of soment were reported. Corn was offering in a moderate way from store, and more freely to arrive but the sales were very light and without material change in prices. There was nothing new to notice in other descriptions of grain; meal stood as before. Previsions continued steady, beef was in good request, while perk was less active, especially for western; city was in good request for shipping vessels bound to California. Lard continued duil. There was no change in the grocery market worthy of notice. Cotton was less active, and prices a chade easier.

BARKE-TS EL-SE WH SKEE.

Bosrow, Jan. 13.—Brokers' Board—12 shares Boston and Mains Railread, 166: 13 do, Vermont and Mass. Relicad, 47½; 3 do Western Ettiposa, 101½; 20 do do, 102½, 160; 17 do do, 101½; 20 do Board—12½, 160; 176 do do, 12½, 160; 176 do do, Rerelants Benk, 160; 10 do Exchance Bank, 160; 173 do do, Merchants Benk, 160; 10 do Exchance Bank, 160; 23 rights Old Colony Bailread, 10; 125 Lowell Menuf Co, 23.7½; 25.000 Vermont Central Railroad bonds, 87. Jan. 12.—Second Board.—100 shares Reading Railread, 19; 50 do do, 12, 160; 200 do do, 12%; 50; 50, 25 co do, 12½; 150; 3 do Western Kaliroad, 101½; 11 do Boston and Maine Railroad, 106%.

Herald Commercial Correspondence.

Since my last, per steamer of let uit .nothing of particular interest has transpired. The Danish colonies have thus far, experienced no change for the better, since the instalment of the new Governor General in office, though it is expected he will soon make known the intentions of the home government. It will be impossible, under the most faverable government, to suit the body of planters in St. Croix, they being so varied in epinion, and wishes; though I do not doubt but that a remuneration will be allowed for the slaves emancipa-ted, as is conjectured, of some 100 pieces of eight (\$64), either in money or government notes. Here, we remail perfectly easy, and no change, to a stranger, would be visible, of the emancipation, our local government be-ing of such a decided and prompt order. The planters visible, of the emacipation, our local government being of such a decided and prompt order. The planters in St. Croix have every reason to rejoice at the beautiful prospects of the coming crops, and it seems providentially ordained that that delightful garden should prosper under the new act of emancipation; and some fear that negroes cannot be authiciently obtained to work the crop, and some have gone so far as to imports, in that Island, is this day lucreased from 2½ per cent. to 12½ per cent. at valorem, and no doubt export duty will be also augmented, on produce.

The crops all around, windward and leeward, bear bright prospects; and they say, to the windward, that never. since emancipation, have their crops been so favorable. In Porto Rico, esveral estates have already commenced grinding cames, but nothing of consequence will be made before 16th instant to 1st proximo. Low prices must ef course follow abundant crops, and no doubt prime Sugars will open at \$2½ a\$3, and Molasses 638c. Of this, I cannot judge: the prices will be governed entirely by markets in the United States and England.

I have seldom seen our market so dull, without the slightest animation. Several late arrivals from the United States have materially increased our stocks, and prices in consequence have declined.

Sales Flour at \$5½ a\$2; Meal \$334 a \$34. Stock, former, 5000 bbis; and latter, 1.200 bbis.

The steamer from New York brought dates to 13th ultimo, and nothing is talked of, or thought, but gold, I see, which may be partly true and partly a humoug; however, it's well for an excitement. I hope the cholera will not make itself an inhabitant of the United States, as it will make sad havoe.

The steamer brought no mails from England—the England steamer not having arrived at Bermuda when the "Firth" left, after waiting 6 days. However, she brought an extra Bermuda paper, with late news to 24 December from England, via Hallfax, per 'Niagara,'' which contained highly important news, if true, of the political state of the whole of Europ

Died,
In this city, on Sunday afternoon, of consumption,
May Jane Paraccort, in the 23d year of her age, wife of
Fernando Frescott, and eldest daughter of the late
Captain Henry Greenleaf.
Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend
her inneral, from her late residence, No. 11 Amity
street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
Boston and Portland papers please copy.
On Sunday morning, the 14th inst., after a lingering
ilmers, Captain John Manspield, in the 77th year of
his age.
His friends, and those of his sons, John, William W.,
Samuel M. and Henry S. Manfield, are requested to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 16th inst.
at 3 o'clock precisely. from his late residence, No. 450
Pearl street, near Chatham street, without further invitation.
On the 14th instant, of the crysipelas, Richard E.,
Publy, in the 59th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the
funeral, from his late residence, 103 Madison street, on
Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely. The funeral
services will be performed in Zion's Church, in Mott
street.
On Sunday morning, January 14, after a short and
severe illness of scarlet fever, Janus Ebward, youngest
son of William and Hannah Brooks, aged 5 years and
7 months
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited te
attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence,
No 16 king street, on Monday, 15th inst.
On Saturday night, the 18th inst., of scarlet fever,
Sanuel, son of Samuel and Rosa Brevoort, aged two
years and twenty nine days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to
attend his funeral, this day, (Monday.) at 2 o'clock, P.
M., at 113 Greenwich street.
At Mauch Church, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Elizabeth
Kenr Saver, wife of Wm H. Sayre.
In Brocklyn, on the evening of the 18th instant,
after a short but painful illness, Creating, daughter
of Gee. E. and Clarinda Lafaye, aged two years and
one month

of Gee E. and Clarinus
one month
New Orleans and Rhode Island papers, please copy.
In Brooklyn, on the 13th instant, Mrs. CATHHERINE
McManon, in the 20th year of her age, sister-in-law to
Charles O'Neill.

Charles O'Neill. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully in-vited to attend her funeral this afternoon, at feur o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Hudson avenue and Tillery street, Brooklyn.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE. Port of New York, January 15, 1849.

Packet ship Monterums, Lowber, Liverpool, Dec 18, with mdse, to U II Marshall.

Ship Memnon. Gordon, Liverpool, Dec 19, with mdse to F A Delanc; had heavy westerly winds during the passage; arrived off Sandy Hook on the 12th ine it; sailed in company with packet hip Oxtord, Good manson, for New York.

Ship Hero, Griffith, New Orleans, 25th Dec, with mdse to T P Stanton-S decrease nameners. anton—Steerage passengers. Ship Union, Jones, New Orleans, 20 days, with mdse, to W

Ship Union, Jones, New Orleans, 20 days, with indies, to W. Ship Memphia, Bunker, New Orleans, 13 days, with mass and Il passengers, to Wm. Nelson. 12th inst, lat 35, lon 73, saw ship Robert Barton, from New Orleans, for Philadelphia.

Ship Gelena, Leavitt, New Orleans, Dec 17, with mass, to W. Nelson—14 steerings passengers.

Ship Columbia, Gailoway. Charleston, 8 days, with cotton, ito Dunham & Dimon. The Cis ashere on she Spit.

Ship Southport, McCormick, Charleston, 10 days, with cotton, &c, to G Bunkey.

Ship New York, Hull, Charleston, Dec 31, with cotton, to G Bulkley.

So, to G Burkey.

Ship New York, Hull, Charleston, Deo Sl, with cotton, to G Bulkey.

Buildey.

Buildey.

Baik Hull, (of Duxbury) Putnam, Antwerp, 60 days, with mode and 107 passengers, to Schmidt & Balchen, Schlinstant, off tape lichopen, spoke sour Roobuck, Newbern, NC, 12 days, for Buston; supplied her with water.

Batk Dun Juan, Thomas, Turks Island, in ballant, to N Peek, Jr, of New Baven. Dec 31, lat 35 30, lon 71 10, passed whaleship North a merica, of I revicence, 3sn 1, made the light on Montauk Pbint; took a gaie at north and was blown off; has split both top salis; has siso made Gay Head and Barnegar, and been blown off frem both to the Southward of 30; has been 13 days North of Haiterns.

Hatterns.
Bark Texas, McNair, from Savannah, 15 days, with cotton and clee to Dunham & Dimon.
Bark J Merithew, McGilrey, New Orleans, Dec 17, with mass, Bark Texas, McNair, from Savarnah, 15 days, with cotton and rice to Bunham & Dimon.

Bark J Merithew, Redilley, New Orleans, Dee 17, with mase, to master.

Lark Magdala, Dedge, Key West, 14 days, with cotton, &c., to R Post. The ship vanualia passed Key west Dee 22. Jan 6, in a gaie from N W, off Hatterass, passed a N York bark, on a wind, painted black, with two red streaks; had a poop deck, and two quarter beaus, could not make out her a sme. 10th inst, 7 P M, in the tull fitteram. North of Hattera, had a heavy N W galo, the vised being hove to, on the starboard tack, under a close reded a aintopsall and fortoquant stayasil. Not being able to the text of the starboard tack, under a close reded a aintopsall and fortoquant stayasil. Not being able to the starboard tack, under a close reded a aintopsall and fortoquant stayasil. Not being able to the starboard tack, under a close reded a aintopsall and fortoquant stayasil. Not being able to the starboard tack, under a close reded an intopsall and fortoquant stayasil. Not being able to the starboard tack, under a close reded an intopsall and fortoquant stayasil. Not being able to the starboard tack, under a short of the starboard tack, and was a save the starboard tack, and was a save the starboard tack, and the starboard tack, with a save the starboard tack, and the starboard tack, and the starboard tack, and the starboard tack and maintopsall on her, the wind handle but seed the such of the starboard tack and maintopsall on her, the wind handle to the S W. Sunday morning, 7th, at 8 octock, coach, and lost all three topgalism masts.

Bark St Mary, Collins, from New Orleans, 25 days, with motas tea, to master, 9th wit, at 55-60, 10, 74, spoke shir starp Athing, of Fr. spect, for Boston. The 5t Mary nas caparinned heavy weather, 10th inst, in \$5, lon 73 49, experienced a hurricane from NW—starboard tack, and the starboard t

heavy weather on the coast.

rely heavy weather on the coans.

Erig Bertha Magter, Bucone Syros, 75 days, with mdse, to W
W Ectorett & Ce.

Erig L & W Arrestrong, Thompson, Port an Prince, 20 days,
wits indee, to H Brederwood. Has been 14 days north off Cape
Bitterang in hat & K. lon 73%, saw a quantity of mahogany
schill.

Erig Curacoa, Higgins, Philadelphia, 16 days, bound to Portland, jut in for provisions had been blows off in the late galo.

Brig Curacoa, Higgins, Philadelphia, 16 days, bound to Portland, jut in for provisions had been blows off in the late galo.

Brig Chank Livermore, Mobile, 21 days, with cotton, to Sunges & Chairman 15th instant, off Delaware, exchanged signate
with shy Canadon, hence for Chairleston, 15 days, with cotton, to
master. Has experienced very heavy weather during the passage.

Brig Symson, Wheeler, Mobile, 18 days with cotton, to ED

Impute for Providence.

Brig Charles Joseph, Leigh, Savannah, 14 days, with cotton, to

Brig Fmily. Hasty. from Charleston, 8 days, with cotton and arn, to Dunham & Dimon. Sailed in co with chips Columbia and

llo, Atwood, Wilmington, NC, 14 days, with timber

Brig Forcello, Atwood, Wilmington, NG, 14 days, with timber, to master
Yehr Mary Delphina, Giles, fin Mansanilla, (Cuba,) Dec 11, with mathorany, Re, to done B Leania E Nephew. The M D has been 18 days north of Hatterna Lead and E Nephew. The M D has been 28 days north of Hatterna Lead and the Market and Hamilton, NG, 7 days. Schr Schrift, Obten, Norfolk, 4 days.
Schr Schrift, Obten, Norfolk, 4 days.
Schr Genges, Gilla, Norfolk, 4 days.
Schr Charles, Mille, Frances, Wilmington, NG, 16 days.
Schr Charles Mille, Frances, Wilmington, NG, 16 days.
Schr Schrift, Busin, Saltimore, 4 days.
Schr Schrift, Busin, Saltimore, 4 days.
Schr Fremons, Larender, Norfolk, 5 days.
Schr Schrift, Busin, Saltimore, 4 days.
Schr Fremons, Larender, Norfolk, 5 days.
Schr We Mastel, Van Name Virginia, 2 days.
Schr Horits, Van Name, Virginia, 2 days.
Schr Grodine D. Post Virginia,
Schr Grodine Bake, Decker, Virginia,
Schr Grodine Bake, Decker, Virginia,
Schr Grodine Bake, Decker, Virginia,
Schr May Buck, Jorea, Wilmingbon, NO, 7 days.
Sloop David Van Name, Johnson, Virginia,
Bioop Mary Smith, Hawkins, Virginia,
Ballows.

Packet ship Constitution, Britton, from Liverpool, with mdse, to Woodhull & Minturn.

Brip Anson, Elliott, Charleston, 12 days, with cotton, &c, to Thes Warde.

Ship J Cester, Durffe, from New Orleans, with mdse, to TP

Stanton.
British brig Desdemons, from Turks Island, with salt.
Brig Betaey & Jano, 19° days, from Wilmington, NC, w
lying too in a gaie, lest deck load, split sails, and short of pr
slons; was supplied by pilot boat James Avery.
A ship reported to be the Holean from Canton.
Also, 2 ships, 1 bark, and 2 brirs unknown. Salled. Pritish etesmship Dee, Bermuda: bark Hyneford, (Br) Glastow; brig Fashion, (Br) 85 John, NB.

The upper bay is filled with a large quantity of drift io selsecuring in had great difficulty in getting to their wi-Several vessels where drove against the dock, but recuive damage. JANUARY 14-Wind, at sunrise, SW; meridian, SW; sun

From N. N. Herald Marine Correspondence.

Indertown, Jan 10.—Arrive.—Brig Conway, Norman, Norfolk for Boston.

11th—Br schr Dolphie, Holder, St Johns, NB, for New York, went ashore near Cape Popearly this morning, and after remaining there a short time, came off and arrived at this port.

12th—In port, bark Lowell; brigs Token, and Pa'o Alto: schrelander Guinare, and Avenger, for Boston; Mystde, for Hingham, Bodd Runner, for Salem; Jacob Longfellow, for Machias; Coreli for Thoma ton; Sylinco Wilder, for Pertland; Hamilton, Farris, Beston; Bobert B Smith, for de, Shr Calmas, on the 6th instant, experienced a heavy gate, lot deck load of coal and split foresall.

PHILADRIPHIA Jan 14-4 P M-Cleared—Brig Oscobia, Fairfowl, San Francisco; brigs Ida Foulkea, St John's, NF; Edinburgh, Swett, Mobile; Mail, Baker, Borton.

Swett, Mobile; Mail, Baker, Borton.

owl, has Francisco; brigs ids. Foulkes, St. John's, NF; Edinburgh, Swett, Mobile; Mall, Baker, Borton.

Shift For her King—Capt Raniet, in a letter speaking of his royage, says:— Itefs New Orleans on the 11th of November, and had a line our as far as the Grand Banks. In ion 62%, is 30%, sall sail from roy his down, excepting fore and man course, and the wind w SW. She was by the wind steering SW. Itebing a word unusual circums ance to meet a tow at say, it hought I would much on the Drumpany makimas and lost both lower bours, but no said the organization of the other countries. In the said to the countries of t

if he can.

STRANER ANGLO SANON, Porter, which left this port for New Grienn, arrived at Key West on the 25th ult, in distress, having keen ashore on Carysford Recf. She was screenly damaged, and it is thought would be condemned. The Anglo Saxon was built in this city for a tow boat, to be employed between the Bellise and New Orleans. SCHE BUENA VISTA, from Virginia for Newcastle, Maine, was abandoned, and crew taken off by the Mary Ann, at this pork—See Report \$

ECHR ARROT LAWRENCE, from New York for Boston, was of: Tuckernock Sheals on Friday entirely dismasted, and in tow of a schrateering for the Vineyard.

a schr steering for the Vinyard.

Whalemen.

Arat Tarpaulin Cove lith, ship Eagle, Wood, Pacific Ocean, of and for New Bedierd, 1700 bbts ap 59 do wholl, on board. The Eagle sent home and sold 415 bbts op and 50 do wholl on the coyage. Oct 13, lat 5 55, lon 89 W signallized an Am whaling bark steering —, showing a white signal with ret borders, blue hall in the centre and blue tail. Popok Oct 24, lat 55 25 len 64 30, lanc Bicks. Rice, New London, clean, all well, bound off Guafforth, latter 220 lon 53 3, New Bedford, Bamin, N. B., clean, had lacked 70 bbts sp at Fayal, had seen but one sperm whale since leaving New Bedford, was bound direct to the Pacific, Dec 23, lat. 25 33 N. lon 65 56 W, brig Specdwell, (who reported speaking Bec 21, South America, Sowie from N W Coast of and for Providence, with 5,509 bbls wh and 19 oil.)

On coast of Chil, Oct 25, Margaret Scott, Luce, N. B. 100 sp 150 wh. (took the latter in the 29 ds previous). Spoke, no date, on the line, lon 122 W, washington, N. aat, 10 mes out, 30 sp; (who reported a few days previous Mary, Harris, Naat, 80 sp; John Howland, 1 carey, to, 30 sp; to May, on the line, lon 105 % Niger. Gray, N. B. 90 sp.). James & Blakely, a seamen on board the M. Scott, fell from the foretopmast crosstrees, and was instantly hilled.

Klip Dayis Peddock, Swain, of and for Nantrokert withe fall.

Scott, fell frem the foretopmast crossives, and was instantly hilled.

Ship Davis Peddock, Swain, of and for Nantuck-t, witha full cargo of oil, struck on assumen rock, in the Strains of La Peyrouse, in August hat, and suna immediately; crew asved in their boats, and handed on the coast of Japan. They were taken off a few dayer after by an American whaler, name unkn ww. Caps Anlaberbe, of French whale slop Eliza of Bayre, at Hong Kong, who reported he shove, speke Spp 5-in Sea of Cohotek the Lagoda, vinch, NB, reported is of her men in described with three coats, and are supposed to have landed on the spen Coast Aboyenke in September, Plymouth, Eawards, SH full, bound home. The ships on the Japan Coast, this seas in were generally successful. Speken—Nos. 17, lat 7 N. lon. 23 W. Clematis, of and from New London for Pacific.

Heard from cruzing off Caylon, Nov I, barkt Alto, Lakeman, N Bedford. 30 spi. 18th, Lark, Kelky; N London, 600 bbls, (part wh); off Columbo, Nov 18th, ship Arab, Sin. ey, F Haran, oil, unknown. There are to no tenger traver whalers now cruising off this Island, (Cylon) expecting to put into this pert during the rext month, when a report o them small be dulyforwarded to jou.

Booken.

Bark Mary Waterman, Higgins, from Boston for Malta, about Noval in Strate Gibraltar. Also, brig Monte Christo, Faller, from Boston for Malga.

Brig Eric, 22 days from Fhiladolphia for Boston, Jan 8, off Yarmouth. Brig Gipsey, 19 hours from Bridgeport for Demerara, no date, lat 39 30, lon 70 20.

Brig Capsey, 39 hours from Bridgeport for Demenara, no date, lat 39 30, no 70 20.

HAVRE, Dec 28-Art Oneida, Funk, NYork, MANSANILALA, Dec 11—Brig Hannah Sacket, Kenri, from and for Baltimore, in three days, Persia, Dicks, for New York, Idg. Konsenatta, do, do. Eutrarian, do. 10 to 10 to

In Fortau Prince.

ST Chorx, Dec 25—Sid brigs Detroit, Ward, New Ocloans; G W Kendell, seed, do.

Home Ports.

Bosron, Jan 13—Air brigs Alex Millitan, Hall, New York: Coi Trylee, Fidler, do a Trieste, (of Harrisgon) Grace, Machia via Fortladd, for Mew York, schrs Montree, Siewart, Philadelphia; advance, Bryant de. Clid brigs Masspopa, Colson, Matanna; John Olifferd Staplee Cardenas. Also cidebilp Plato, Beares, Novienas, Astrean, Ford, do; back Zoen, Reymoda, Baiti more brigs the claw, Kendrick Charleston; Etijah S Howes, Poliadelphia; chert Cyrus Chamberlain, Beares, New York. Brig Panine Leonard French. Jr. for San Francisco, made preparations to clear. Sid brigs Builtins, Attila. Aleberon, and Cardenas.

Baltimore, Jan 13—Cld brigs Xenophen, Mozey, Madeira; Water Witch, Ennis & Johns, R R; Kingston, Cole, Domerans; chira Sectia, Hubbard, Kingston, Jan; Anita Damon, Beatly, Wet Indies; Chef. Van Name, New York: Sid on Thursiny, Iarlis W id D G Wight, Jackson, Port Walthall; Riferrado, Etchorrer, S. Jhas, N F, brig Lady Adam, & Evans, Valparaise; schr Eclipe, Nerris, for California.

Holmes Hout, Ban IV—Sid brig Dolma Higgins, Providence; schr Kennebec Lovell, Havana. Arribeigs Dohita, Wilson, from New York for Fortland; did here De 2l. nab seen blown off the cast, Win F Safford, Pierce, Savannah for Boston; scha A M Hale, and Loutilans. Arr last night, burks Zono-Hale, Knowton, Savannah for Boston; Haniton, Halbe, Lind, Landerson, Savannah for Boston; Hale, Kio Janes Jan I. has been blown off, and came in from the westward. Sid scha A M Hale, and Loutilans. Arr last night, burks Zono-Hale, Knowton, Savannah for Boston; Haniton, Halbert, Rio Janer, Son Hall, berks Zono-Hallend, Sid scha A M Hale, and Loutilans. Arr last night, burks Zono-Hale, Knowton, Savannah for Boston; Haniton, Halbert, Rio Janer, Son Hall, berks Zono-Hale, Knowton, Savannah for Boston; Hale, for Portland Harly, and Marks, Marks, Marks, and Parks, Louting Rary, and Win P Safford, all for Boston; Ellis, for Frankston tenter of the Cast, Mar

land.

Rev Went. Jan 1—Brig Ann Elita, Parker, hence for St Marke, Krav Went. Jan 1—Brig Ann Elita, Parker, hence for St Marke, Krav Went. Jan 1—Brig Ann Elita, Parker, hence for St Marke, Krav Went. Jan 1—Brig Ann Elita, Parker, hence for St Marke, are 28th, steamer Anglo Sazon, hence, are 28th, steamer Anglo Sazon, hence, are 28th, see Mreoldancous; rebris Spiveater Gener, R. eva, hence for Pen, seeds, arr 27th and left next day, Charlotto, rep'g, would be ready for sea in a week.

Previncence Jan 12—Below, brig Amanda Parsons. Brooke, from Mobile (has been in the river 3 days) Wind 12th from 3 W.

Milannoron, NC, Jan 9—Arr brigs Beltoni, Sper, St Croiz; Client Haffeld, Muligan, New York; 10th, sabr Minneottes, Leighton, Portland, Mc., vid 11th, ser Gen Morgue, Palkerbergs, New York; 10th, brigs Co'ordie, baker, Hull, Magland; Occola, Nichole, Beston; 6th J C Dow, Baretow, do.

Passengers Arrived.

Inverseon. Ship Memon-J Jeffries, of Regland; B Price of Weler. No in the steerage.

CHARLESTON. Ship Southport. Mr Tennant, Mr Tennant, Jr ROBERFEIL
FORT AU PRINCES - Brig I. & WATMATONE - H. C. Middleton,
NEW ORLEANS - Burt J. Merithew - Thos Founc, Mrs. Corby,
MODILS - Brig Selma - Issue Uninferd.
SAVANSAR - Bork Exact - Spiain Lewis M. O'Hara and Mr.
Tipule.